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12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
13	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
14	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION			
15		GOVERNMENT'S MOTION FOR		
16	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	PROTECTIVE ORDER REGARDING REVIEW OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED		
17	Plaintiff,	DURING EXI	ECUTION OF SEARCH	
18	v.	WARRANT AT 149 SAGE ROAD HOUSTON, TEXAS		
19	CARLOS E. KEPKE,	HEARING: TIME: PLACE:	JUNE 27, 2022	
20	Defendant.		10:30 AM. COURTROOM 11	
21	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on June 27, 2022, at 10:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the			
22	matter may be heard, before the Honorable James Donato, United States District Court, San Francisco			
23	Courthouse, Courtroom 11 – 19th Floor, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, the			
24	United States of America ("United States"), will and hereby does move the Court to for a Protective			
25	Order permitting the government's Filter Team to review particular evidence obtained during the			
26	execution of a search warrant on August 15, 2018 at 149 Sage Road, Houston, Texas, and upon			
27	completion of its review, provide this evidence to the government's prosecution team.			
28	completion of its review, provide this evidence to	are government s	prosociation team.	

GOVERNMENTS MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER Case No.: 3:21-CR-00155-JD 1 2

MOTION

The United States moves this Court for a Protective Order permitting the government's Filter Team to review specific evidence that Defendant voluntarily provided to the United States, finding that by consenting to the removal of this evidence Defendant voluntarily waived certain privileges and rights, including his right to seek suppression of this evidence under Fed. R. Crim. P. 41(h).

I. Procedural Posture

On August 15, 2018, Special Agents with the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigations Division ("IRS-CI") executed a search warrant at Defendant's home office at 149 Sage Road in Houston, Texas ("Sage Road Warrant"). A copy of the Sage Road Warrant and supporting affidavit are included as **Exhibit 1**. Approximately 24,000 documents were seized as part of this warrant. Attachment B of the Sage Road Warrant includes a list of materials to be seized. *Ex. 1 at 6-11*. In addition to those materials, Defendant consented in writing to the seizure of additional files (the "Consent Documents"). A copy of this authorization is included at **Exhibit 2**. Defendant consented to the seizure of the following: (1) "4 files related to 2017 Tax for Mr. Kepke;" (2) "1 file for Globix Investments LLC;" and (3) "1 file for Robert Esper" (hereinafter, the "Consent Documents"). *Id*. Globix Investments LLC was a client of Defendant. Robert Esper is the pseudonym of the undercover IRS-CI Special Agent who met with Defendant.

Due to the possible presence of confidential communications subject to the attorney-client or other privilege, the Department of Justice assigned a filter team to review the evidence seized from the Sage Road Warrant, including the Consent Documents. This review was undertaken pursuant to a Protocol issued by the District Court for the Southern District of Texas. A copy of this protocol is attached as **Exhibit 5** (sealed). Currently, there is no protocol in place for the review of any materials seized that were not listed under Attachment B of the Sage Road Warrant, including the Consent Documents. Over the last few months, the government has repeatedly asked Defendant's counsel

whether Defendant intends to assert any privileges over the Consent Documents, or if Defendant intends to contest the voluntary nature of his consent to the removal of the Consent Documents. Defendant has refused to take a position with regard to the Consent Documents.

To date, neither the government Filter Team nor the prosecution team have reviewed the Consent Documents. To begin the process of doing so, the United States is seeking a Protective Order affirming that Defendant's consent was proper and binding.

II. Argument

An individual's consent for government agents to search a controlled premises is valid if the consent was voluntarily given. *United States v. Brown*, 563 F.3d 410, 415 (9th Cir. 2009). Whether consent is voluntary is determined by the totality of the circumstances, considering five factors: 1) whether the individual was in custody; 2) whether the arresting officers had weapons drawn; 3) whether *Miranda* warnings were given; 4) whether the individual was notified that they had a right not to consent; and 5) whether the individual was informed that a search warrant could be obtained if consent was not given. *Id.*, *citing United States v. Jones*, *286 F.3d 1146*, *1152* (9th Cir. 2002) and *United States v. Castillo*, 866 F.2d 1071, 1082 (9th Cir. 1989). *See also United States v. Stanard*, 849 F. App'x 649, 651 (9th Cir. 2021) (consent to search valid considering totality of circumstances although consenting individual not read Miranda rights and not told she could refuse to consent); *United States v. Marquez*, 503 F.Supp 3d 1002, 1008 -10 (S.D. Cal. 2020) (consent to search cell phone valid considering totality of circumstances and lack of evidence of any "traditional indicia of coercion").

As an initial matter, it is unclear whether the *Brown* factors even need to be considered. The factors relate to a warrantless *search*. Here, IRS Special Agents did not request consent to search any area not already authorized by the Sage Road Warrant. Instead, agents asked for Defendant's consent to *seize* certain materials not specifically enumerated in the warrant.

In any event, the Brown factors favor consent. These factors "serve merely as guideposts, not as

The IRS-CI agents did not draw their weapons at any point. Defendant was not detained. At one point, Defendant left his home, unescorted, to walk his dog. Id. at $\P(2d)$. IRS-CI Special Agents never suggested that they would return with a new search warrant should Defendant refuse to provide consent. See Exhibit 4 – Declaration of Special Agent Anderson. While Defendant was not mirandized, this factor matters little given that Defendant was not in custody. See United States v. Basher, 529 F.3d 1161, 1169 (9th Cir. 2011) (holding that when a defendant is not in custody, "the fact that no Miranda warnings were given is inapposite."). Based on the totality of the circumstances, the five factors articulate in Brown and its predecessors favor a finding that Defendant voluntarily provided the Consent Documents to the United States.

III. Conclusion

Defendant provided IRS-CI with a voluntary, written, and unambiguous consent to seize the Consent Documents. As a result, Defendant has waived any privilege or right conditioned on a non-consensual seizure, including his right to seek suppression of the Consent Documents under Fed. R. Crim. P. 41(h).

1 WHEREFORE, the United States respectfully requests that the Court enter the proposed 2 Protective Order regarding the Consent Files seized with Defendant's consent during the execution of 3 the August 15, 2018 Sage Road search warrant. 4 5 Dated: June 3, 2022 6 DAVID A. HUBBERT 7 Deputy Assistant Attorney General Tax Division 8 9 s/ Corey J. Smith COREY J. SMITH 10 Senior Litigation Counsel 11 MICHAEL PITMAN Assistant United States Attorney 12 **BORIS BOURGET** Trial Attorney 13 Department of Justice 14 Tax Division 15 Attorneys for United States of America 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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